

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS
Temp. 22-25 (22-25). Tomorrow,
Yesterday's temp. 22-24 (22-25).
Wind: SSW. Windy. Yesterday's temp.
22-24 (22-25). Yesterday's rain 20-25.
Overcast. Sun. Rainy. 20-25.
NEW YORK: Rainy. 20-25.
London: 20-25. Yesterday's rain 20-25.

PERSONAL WEATHER—CONTINUE PAGE

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

20,490

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1974

Established 1887



ANING UP—Three U.S. Embassy guards in Nicosia working yesterday to clear away burned in anti-American demonstration during which the ambassador was killed.

Cyprus Issues Warrants to Arrest Three for Shooting of U.S. Envoy

By Henry Ginder

CYPRUS, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Warrants were issued today for arrest of three persons said to be involved in the shooting of U.S. Ambassador Roger Davies during an anti-American demonstration at embassy building.

Persons not identified, were they directly accused, were trying out the shooting in

which a woman employee of the embassy also died. The incident was the only serious one to occur on the island since late Sunday, when a cease-fire declared Friday began to take hold. The United Nations reported another quiet day today.

The government accused Turkish forces of violating the cease-fire three times today after shooting in the Nicosia district. It said that a Greek Cypriot Na-

tional Guardsman was killed in the incident, the Associated Press reported.

A government announcement said that the warrants were issued "to facilitate investigations." The circumstances of the demonstration by Greek Cypriots and the subsequent shooting suggested that they had been planned acts. According to embassy officials today, a burst of machine-gum fire penetrated a shattered window of the ambassador's office and hit him and the employee while they were in the central hallway with other staff members. The shots are believed to have been fired from a nearby building while the demonstration proceeded below in the street.

President Richard Nixon, who was in the village of Attalos near Famagusta, said: "The Greeks were dissatisfied because they have been used to getting the support of Western nations whether they are right or wrong."

Turkey Finds Mass Graves, Alleges Massacre on Cyprus

KARA, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The Turkish government today accused Greek Cypriots of massacring Turkish Cypriots in a village Famagusta. Premier Bulent Ecevit warned that Turkey might act to protect Turkish citizens.

Itty-seven of the 60 Turks in the village of Attalos have been massacred by the Greeks.

"Only an old and blind man and a middle-aged man died in the mass killing."

Ecevit, speaking on the of his office, said:

Greek Cypriots are unable to end to such acts and the United Nations peacekeeping force turns aside as they during the murder of the Ambassador (Roger Davies) last year, saying they have no responsibility for intervention, will definitely take effective measures to stop such acts, any case," he said. "The nation will not tolerate justice, torture and murders in Cyprus any longer."

Attalos, Turkish troops un-

der the command of Turkish

and the mass grave of Tur-

kiots after their massacre

by reconnaissance

The town is nine miles west of Famagusta.

Officials there differed with

on the number of per-

ceived to have been slain.

1 hour's digging the bodies

of two women and two men were unearthed.

expect to find at least 40

in there," a Turkish

official said. Dr. Sefak

said that 65 persons lived

in hamlet. "So far only 10

been found alive," he said.

one of the first graves revealed

2-year-old baby and his

Mr. Sefak said in

"They were still clinging

each other."

Ecevit met earlier in the with Milos Minic, the new deputy premier and minister, who delivered a message from President Tito. Mr. came to Ankara after a mission in Athens.

K. Ports Face Internationalization

INDIA, Aug. 20 (UPI)—India's Labor government announced plans today to nationalize all of the country's commercial seaports. They will be controlled by a national port authority with power to acquire businesses and license opera-

most all major British ports already in public ownership. Ports of London, Manchester, Liverpool are run by public. Southampton, Hull and South Wales ports are controlled by the British Transport Board.

Government's plan means small, profitable private ports like Felixstowe, Shoreham will be taken over.

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Algeria	10 N.	Ladonia	21 CD
Bahrain	15 E.	Luxembourg	18 L.P.
Denmark	2 D.M.	Morocco	2 D.L.
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	125 Flor.
Finland	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 N.
France	120 F.	Poland	100 ZL.
Germany	120 D.M.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 Pes.
Greece	15 D.	Sweden	125 SEK.
India	12 R.	Switzerland	180 Fr.
Iraq	250 Dinar	T.C.Y.	—
Ireland	120 E.	U.S. Ministry (Euro)	90 D.
Italy	120 Lira	Venezuela	120 D.

Veteran in International Affairs

Rockefeller, 66, Nominated To Vice-Presidency by Ford

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI)—President Ford today nominated former New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller to be his vice-president, declaring that Mr. Rockefeller would be "a good partner for our country and the world."

The 65-year-old multimillionaire, who served three previous presidents in both foreign policy and domestic affairs posts before his election to four terms as governor, told Mr. Ford he was "humble" and honored at being chosen and was prepared to serve under him and "through you... all the people of this great country."

Congress must approve the nomination. Senate and House leaders from both parties hailed

* Profile of the nominee, excerpts from his public statements, Page 5.

Mr. Rockefeller's selection and said they expected no obstacles to quick confirmation.

The Senate Rules and Administration Committee immediately began an investigation into the nominee's background to prepare for confirmation hearings.

The former governor's financial worth has been estimated at close to \$1 billion. He said today that he would probably put his holdings in a blind trust and make any required financial disclosures to Congress. As Vice-President, he would be paid \$60,000 a year.

President Ford has been in office only 11 days, after succeeding Richard Nixon, who resigned on Aug. 9.

Mr. Rockefeller is an internationalist and a liberal Republican who has become more moderate in recent years. Mr. Ford, a Republican leader in the House before becoming Vice-President last December, is strong on domestic policy, and it was believed he chose Mr. Rocke-

cker in part because of the former governor's background in foreign affairs. Mr. Rockefeller served former Presidents Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower in international fields.

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Mr. Rockefeller is an internationalist

Working With PLO

Arabs Put Off Summit Talks
On Uniform Peace Strategy

CAIRO, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The Arab summit conference scheduled for Sept. 3 to coordinate Arab policies for future peace negotiations has been postponed, an Arab League spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the League secretariat has advised the 20 member nations of the postponement and proposed late October as a new date for the conference.

A regular meeting of Arab foreign ministers scheduled for Sept. 1, in Cairo, is expected to make a final decision on the new date.

Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia led the drive for postponing the conference on grounds that more time was needed to coordinate the policies of the Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Support From Morocco

Only 10 of the league's members supported the call for postponement in writing, the spokesman said. Five nations proposed it and four have not replied. But Morocco, which was to have been host to the September summit, agreed to go along with the 10 nations, thus establishing the group of soldiers last night.

Little New Ground

In reviewing the world situation, Mr. Kissinger broke little new ground. He said that there would constantly be crises, such as in Cyprus, and "our attitude will be that we cannot be the world's policeman but that we will always use our influence for peace and conciliation."

On specific issues, he expressed unhappiness with the recent cuts voted by the House and by Senate and House committees on military and economic aid for South Vietnam.

"We must strengthen the ability of the peoples of Indochina to determine their own destiny," Mr. Kissinger said. "After a decade of war, and the loss of 50,000 American lives, some hesitate to give to South Vietnam—for whom the war has not yet ended—the help it so desperately needs to maintain itself as an independent state."

The Indian delegate, who reminded the audience that his country contained 14 per cent of the world's total population ("every seventh person in the world is Indian"), urged industrialized nations to take "a searching look at their own economies" and to reverse "the headlong flight toward limitless consumption."

Chinese Techniques

At the Parallel Population Conference, a privately sponsored meeting about population prob-

Ford Urges
Big Effort
On Arms PactKissinger Reveals
His Bid to Russians

(Continued from Page 1)

lem" was that the Russians were pressing ahead with their weapons development programs and "our problem is to prevent a breakout by the Soviet Union, such that it would force us to react in kind."

"Unless we are able to persuade them not to break out in that manner," Mr. Schlesinger said, "we will have increases in strategic expenses."

Mr. Kissinger's dual approach—a pledge to step up American spending on strategic arms if necessary to match the Russians and an offer to negotiate energetically—did not differ in approach from Mr. Schlesinger's warning.

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He discussed China's contraceptive technology, but he insisted that China's tradition of low fertility is largely due to its family planning system, education and motivations.

Mr. Luukkainen said that Chinese contraceptives include primarily intrauterine devices, the pill and sterilization. He added that abstinence is an important factor. He said he offended some Chinese girls in their early 20s when he asked them if they had boyfriends. No, they said, their education had yet to be completed.

The Finnish specialist said that this curiously "uncertain atmosphere" is also marked by similarity of clothing and the absence of commercial pressures. "The mood is like early Christianity, the same spirit," he added.

13 Die in Rail Crash

NEIVA, Colombia, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—Thirteen persons were killed in a bus that caught fire near here because of a short circuit, police said. Eighteen persons were injured seriously,



United Press International
TURKISH TROOPS GREETED—Turkish-Cypriot children giving drinking water to the crew of a Turkish Army tank as the Turkish forces pushed across the north of Cyprus.

Cyprus Warrants Ask Arrest of 3

(Continued from Page 1)

about 180,000, about a third of the entire Greek community.

The President made it clear that he and his community were dependent on the goodwill of the Turkish armed forces after years in which the Greeks dominated the island and the Turkish minority of about 115,000. He said that he had requested the Turkish command, through the United Nations, to allow the Greeks to return to their villages and had received no answer. Another request four days ago to allow Greeks to return for at least a visit so that they could water their livestock and take some food they left in their houses had also gone unanswered, he said.

Mr. Clerides insisted that a solution to the refugee problem was a condition for his returning to peace negotiations with the Turks.

He said that the problem of supplying food to the refugees was complicated by the fact that

the Turkish forces had seized most of the food reserves in the Nicosia area.

UN and Red Cross relief supplies are being distributed, but they are not enough to meet the need, he added.

The President also emphasized the economic loss that the island was undergoing with thousands

of cattle dying for lack of water. He said also that there was a great risk of epidemics among the refugees and reported severe outbreaks of dysentery among young people because of lack of hygiene and of medical supplies.

Other equipment is also needed, such as tents and blankets, he said, pointing to a family huddled under a tree. He said the parents had complained of how their children had shivered through the night from the chill.

France Denies
It Sent 44 Mirage
Fighters to Greece

PARIS, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—

The French Defense Ministry today denied reports from Athens that France had delivered 44 Mirage jet fighter-bombers to Greece. "This is not true," a ministry spokesman said.

He confirmed that France has agreed to sell some 50 Mirage F-1 aircraft to Greece, but said there would naturally be a time lag between the recent contract signing and deliveries.

Asked whether the French Air Force might have transferred some of its own Mirage jets to Greece, the spokesman replied, "Frankly, no. There is no basis for thinking that."

French officials have said the Mirage deliveries will be speeded up but probably will not begin until next year.

Reports from Athens quoted on French radio cited a Greek Air Force source as saying French pilots had already flown 44 of France's latest Mirage jets to Greece.

"Good Partner" for U.S., World, Says Ford

Rockefeller Nominated to Vice-Presidency

(Continued from Page 1)

before Republicans in this country and extolling him. It won't go over.

However, Sen. Goldwater and other conservative Republican legislators sent word while Mr. Ford was pondering his choice that Mr. Rockefeller would be acceptable.

Later, Mr. Rockefeller said on Capitol Hill that he believes President Ford has "every intention" of seeking election in 1976 to a full four-year term. "That was my impression, that's what I urged, that's my assumption," he said.

In his pre-nomination talks with the President, Mr. Rockefeller said, the matter of 1976 came up and Mr. Ford "talked about himself and not about me."

He said: "It would be fair to

Long, 4 in House
Renominated
In Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 20 (AP)—Sen. Russell Long and four of Louisiana's congressmen running for renomination have won easily in the state's Democratic primary. But a fifth Democratic congressman, John Rarick, faces a Sept. 28 runoff.

Mr. Rarick, 50, an eight-year veteran with a conservative record, will face Jeff LaLage, a 29-year-old Baton Rouge television announcer.

In complete, unofficial returns from last week's primary, Mr. Rarick led a four-man field with 47,860 votes to 38,521 for Mr. LaLage. The two other candidates had a combined total of 30,928 votes.

The winner of the runoff will face what is expected to be token opposition from Henson Moore, a Republican.

In the other races Sen. Long won renomination with nearly 75 per cent of the vote; Rep. Edward Hebert with 81 per cent; Rep. Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs with 87 per cent; Rep. Otto Passman with 74 per cent, and Rep. John Breau with 88 per cent. Louisiana's three other representatives were unopposed in the primaries.

Democrats Joe Waggoner and Gillis Long are unopposed in the general election. Freshman Rep. David Treen, the first Republican congressman from Louisiana in this century, fares a challenge in November from Democratic state Rep. Charles Grisbaum Jr.

Brazil Bus Crash Kills 50

TERESINA, Brazil, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—About 50 persons were killed and 17 injured when a bus overturned and caught fire in northeast Brazil Sunday. Police said the bodies were so badly burned that they were buried at the roadside after an open-air mass.

News Analysis

Some Europeans See 'Touch Lost by Kissinger on Cyprus'

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Aug. 21 (UPI)—From the hero of a Middle East settlement two months ago, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is being transformed in some Europeans' opinions into a goat over Cyprus.

Last week, *Le Monde* of Paris labeled Cyprus "Kissinger's Waterloo." Today, both *Le Monde* and *Le Figaro* used the metaphor of the "magician who has lost his wand."

The West Germans' *Die Welt* spoke of rampant anti-Americanism in Greece and attributed it to the "alleged pro-Turkey diplomacy followed in Washington."

Several European countries were surprised by the French vehemence at the UN in trying to condemn the Turks.

European diplomats said he could not understand why the French would push so hard against the Turks. "They certainly are for breaking the bank," he said.

An Explanation

Another European offered explanation: "The French may feel the Turks should be allowed to get away with their deplorable behavior. In addition, it is quite clear the Greeks let down everybody, including their closest allies."

It was the precipitate abandonment of the Cyprus cause, this analyst said, that led Defense Secy James Schlesinger to try belatedly to soften the French stand in the final resolution.

While many of the charges are totally unsubstantiated (*Le Monde*, for example, accused Mr. Kissinger, the CIA and the Pentagon of directing the whole Cyprus scenario), it is apparent that the Kissinger reputation has been tarnished. The main criticism is that Washington could have used its influence to prevent the original invasion by Turkey, and didn't, and later could have used influence to prevent the Geneva talks from collapsing and Turkey from resuming the fighting.

The secretary of state is visibly embarrassed, on the defensive, either by his action, or rather his lack of diplomatic action," *Le Monde* said today.

Opinion also holds that Washington, in a brazen Machiavellian act, switched horses in mid-stream.

"Even the Pentagon, which had a definite preference for Greece because of its base there, shifted during the crisis to the view that Turkey was militarily more important," Henry Brandon wrote in the *Sunday Times*.

The State Department contributed to the European bewilderment during the affair. One thesis last month was that the Cyprus confrontation actually had strengthened the Atlantic alliance.

Many Europeans will conclude that the U.S. role in the Mediterranean has complications. If the Europeans do not face, Washington must worry about Soviet designs in the area and the defense of NATO's southern flank. Some analysts here believe that Moscow's high priority throughout the conflict has been to promote a deep U.S.-Turkish rift.

But this is another example of different priorities on different sides of the Atlantic. While Washington worries about driving Turkey into Soviet arms, the Europeans want to bring the fragile Caramanlis government into the Council of Europe and eventually into the European community.

These are the powers being chosen no sides.

Japan Is Blamed
In Seoul Killing

SEOUL, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—Premier Kim Jong Pil said that Japan bears moral and legal responsibility for Thursday's assassination attempt.

Both houses of Congress must confirm Mr. Rockefeller's nomination by a simple majority.

As part of the close scrutiny

he must undergo, the Senate Rules Committee chairman, Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., said he was writing to Attorney General William Saxbe to ask for an FBI investigation of Mr. Rockefeller.

He also is asking the Library of Congress to gather a complete file of the former governor's speeches and of articles written about him.

Sen. Cannon said the nominee will be asked to submit his income-tax returns to the committee and to authorize the panel to obtain his medical records.

The rules panel chairman said that one of the committee's biggest problems will be to determine if Mr. Rockefeller's financial holdings would involve any conflict of interest with his new job.

In the House, the Judiciary Committee—which conducted an extensive investigation into the grounds for Mr. Nixon's impeachment—will look into Mr. Rockefeller's background.

House Impeachment Proceedings End With Judiciary Unit Report

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The House officially ended the impeachment proceedings today by accepting the Judiciary Committee's report but taking no stand on the conclusion that former President Richard Nixon should have been ousted from office.

Chairman Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., who led his 34-member committee and 106-member staff through nearly 10 months of investigation, ended his panel's work with an announcement on the floor.

"Mr. Speaker, I submit a privileged report pursuant to House Resolution 803," he said. Speaker Carl Albert, D-Ola., said, "The report will be referred to the calendar and ordered to be printed."

With that bit of formality, the impeachment proceedings against Mr. Nixon were ended. The report, which accused Mr. Nixon of lying, violating laws or causing them to be violated and subverting the Constitution, became a part of history and a precedent for any future presidential impeachment.

Although the House intentionally avoided a vote expressing a sentiment on impeachment, a resolution to accept the report by Democratic leader Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts was accepted, 412-3.

The resolution cited the chronology of the panel's official actions, including its votes on three articles of impeachment, July 27, 28 and 30, and Mr. Nixon's Aug. 9 resignation, which made further impeachment proceedings moot.

The resolution said the House accepts the report and commends the chairman and other members of the Committee on the Judiciary for their conscientious and capable efforts in carrying out the committee's responsibilities under House Resolution 803.

LONG DISTANCE IS THE NEXT BEST THING TO BEING THERE.

“A call to the U.S.A. costs less than you think.”

مكالمات من الأصل

Found Offices Congress

gency Is Asked
ir Minorities.

thaniel Sheppard Jr.

INGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Congressional Office of it and Office Management acknowledged that congressional offices had that, it send only white reviews designed to ill

ency added that it had evidence that representatives had personnel a job order containing racial or religious limita

cation of discrimination contained in a copy article published Sunday Fort Worth Star-Telegram that job orders submitted by 18 representatives senator had contained language requesting "no," "no blacks," "white only" and "no Catho

placement office accepts applications and conducts interviews with congressional spokesmen for the agency policy had been to accept criteria stated by the requesting assistance but policy would now require ion of requirements by congressional offices.

quests Reviewed

e Peters, who heads the office, said yesterday had personally reviewed 5,000 job requests from local offices placed since 1972, when the agency the placement service e Department of Labor, he had found 25 re that specified either only" or "no minorities" section headed "Special

if he had found others for Mexican applicants counts with Spanish surd quite a few that asked ck or minority only."

eters added that he did which offices had made nests; and that he could either or refuse specific s because the commun between the congressmen and mine are confi

Lee McCall, D-Mont., who man of the Joint Com on Congressional Operat which the placement an adjoint, said in a t yesterday:

the placement office's ot to discriminate in any its hiring or in service essional offices.

arently has been the of the placement office accept the criteria stated by the person calling in it for assistance. There is possible that the unexpressed were those of a person placing the re a misunderstanding by placement office staff.

sure that there is no such

restanding in the future ordered the placement of to accept requests limit to necessary skills, ex education, salary reits, availability and geo location."

se Approves Standard Time

INGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—ouse voted yesterday to nation back on standard time November through canceling the year daylight saving time during the energy crisis ter.

measure was approved on roll-call vote and sent Senate, which last week a similar provision in an elated bill that it passed ill would suspend provi a 1973 law intended to energy

energy



United Press International
17-year-old Susan Ford unpacking a dress while moving into the White House.

The First Family Moves Into the White House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The Gerald R. Ford family, which includes the President, the First Lady, a daughter, Susan; three sons, Steve, Jack and Mike; Mike's wife, Gayle, and a Siamese cat, Shan, moved into the White House yesterday. Only Susan, 17, Steve, 18, and Shan, age unknown, were around to oversee the packing cases loaded and moved in government trucks from the

Ford home in Alexandria, Va., to their new home.

The President and Mrs. Ford missed the move, being in Chicago, where he addressed the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention yesterday. Only Susan, 17, Steve, 18, and Shan, age unknown, were around to oversee the packing cases loaded and moved in government trucks from the

Ford's clothing, and their king-size bed of twin mattresses and springs with a common headboard. The bed went straight to the bedroom previously occupied by Mrs. Nixon. The adjoining bedroom, used by Richard Nixon, will become a multi-purpose room in which the Fords may watch television or the President may work out on his recently-purchased exercise equipment.

Would Cut Family's Yearly Costs to \$1,000

House Unit Aims Draft Health Insurance Bill

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The House Ways and Means Committee yesterday released a draft outline of a health insurance bill that would limit an average family's medical costs to \$1,000 a year in 1976.

An amalgamation of several bills before Congress, the draft was prepared over the weekend by committee staff members and experts from the Ford administration. It will form the basis of discussions all week by committee members, who hope to draw up a bill this week.

Frank Carlucci, under secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, said the administration approved the plan in general although it had reservations about some parts.

Regulation by States

The insurance industry, however, would be regulated by the states under federal guidelines. And the companies would have to pay 90 cents of every premium dollar in benefits—a restriction that some companies indicated could kill their profits.

Disagreement on Costs
The committee staff estimated the added costs to the government at \$7.5 billion a year for a single person and \$450 a year for a family.

Rep. James Conroy, D-Calif., who is a co-sponsor of the "cradle-to-grave" health-insurance plan supported by labor, said he could vote for the draft plan if it contained controls on insurance companies and doctors.

The insurance industry, however, would be regulated by the states under federal guidelines.

And the companies would have to pay 90 cents of every premium dollar in benefits—a restriction that some companies indicated could kill their profits.

Employers and workers would share the premium costs of the basic health insurance policy, estimated at \$220 a year for a single person and \$450 a year for a family.

The committee staff estimated the cost of catastrophic coverage at \$7 billion a year, with three-fourths paid by employers and one-fourth by the workers.

Mr. Carlucci said the administration opposed the payroll tax, but other sources reported that HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger and President Ford agreed last week not to make an issue of it.

The poor and anyone else not in the basic plan or in Medicare would be covered by a state-run alternate plan offering the same benefits.

The premiums for the poor would be covered by federal and state funds, and would replace Medicaid.

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Asked about the small turnout at the convention, Mr. Abernathy said, "Times have changed."

"People are complacent now, and things have to get worse before they get aroused," he said.

He cited gains made by Dr. King and other civil rights leaders and organizations in the 1950s and 1960s and said that some people were now reluctant to get involved for fear of losing what they had gained. Others, he added, "feel they've got little during the decade of civil rights struggle and have given up."

"But they ought not to forget the bridge Martin crossed," he said. "Black America owes it to Martin to keep his dream alive."

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Mr. Abernathy said at a news conference.

A march and rally at Independence Hall scheduled Saturday were canceled, although the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, who succeeded the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as president of the organization, was to deliver a "black declaration of independence."

Other workshops at the convention drew no more than 100 persons at a time.

In an interview, Mr. Abernathy talked about changing attitudes and values of black Americans. He said that those changes were responsible for reducing the strength of his and other traditional civil rights groups.

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Wednesday, August 21, 1974 *

Binding Up the Wounds

Gerald Ford has moved with sagacity and no small degree of political courage toward his primary goal as President—that of binding up the nation's wounds. He elaborated on this theme in various modes in his first address to Congress; he stated it specifically, and proposed to implement it, before a potentially hostile audience, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in the form of a "second chance" for the Vietnamese war draft evaders and deserters. And, in a very real sense, he climaxed his initial efforts toward national conciliation by sending the name of Nelson Rockefeller to the Congress for confirmation as Vice-President of the United States.

President Ford has been known as a conservative Republican. His links to the liberals of his party, as well as to the Democratic majority, have been founded on personal congressional association, and they have proved strong and useful, ever since former President Nixon nominated him for the vice-presidency after Mr. Agnew's resignation. Mr. Rockefeller, although his course as governor of New York and in national politics has moderated considerably in recent years, still represents the liberal wing of the Republicans, and thus will be acceptable to many Democrats as well as to Republicans in his own persuasion.

At the same time, the dissonances of the party since its catastrophe in 1964, when the Republicans polarized around Rockefeller and Sen. Goldwater, have found more

harmonious notes. From the standpoint of partisan symbolism and personalities, it would seem that the President has found, as he put it, "a good partner" in Nelson Rockefeller—good for his administration and for the country.

Nelson Rockefeller has more concrete benefits to offer than the symbols of past conflicts, of course. He has long experience in administration and policy-making at high levels; he is familiar with foreign affairs—a point at which Mr. Ford is weak—and had an early and productive relationship with the Secretary of State, Mr. Kissinger. He can make the vice-presidency become a constructive force in national government.

Therefore, in this first occasion in its nearly two centuries of history in which the United States will have both a President and a Vice-President who were not chosen by the people at large, the first time in which an administration must seek, in office, a mandate which it has not won by popular election, Mr. Ford has taken a long stride toward such a mandate by his choice of Mr. Rockefeller. Both recognize that their tasks will be more difficult by reason of the manner in which they attained office, no less than by the circumstances under which they won it and the complex legacy they inherit. But both will profit, as Mr. Rockefeller said in accepting the vice-presidential nomination, by the fact that President Ford has, through acts as well as words, "reawakened faith and hope" among his countrymen.

'A Second Chance'

In his wise and compassionate statement on the much-debated subject of amnesty for Vietnam draft evaders, President Ford has demonstrated his fidelity to the principle that the rule of law applies to all Americans but that its application necessitates no conflict between the noble aims of mercy and justice. He took the opportunity to say what he did in the lion's den—the annual convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which has heretofore taken a hard line on amnesty—and emerged unscathed and newly respected.

President Ford cited two Presidents—Abraham Lincoln and Harry S Truman—as his guides. He omitted his immediate predecessor. The Civil War and World War II Presidents both demonstrated a spirit of generosity toward deserters and issued many pardons. President Lincoln did so while the war still raged; President Truman created a postwar amnesty board that judged draft evaders and deserters on a case-by-case basis.

For these men the President seeks "a second chance." His view is that they should be regarded not as enemies but as "casualties" and allowed to work their way back home to America. The Ford approach, without going all the way toward amnesty, would remove the attitude of revenge by law; and that is the beginning of justice.

The NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Crucial Turkish Pledge

One modest but essential step toward restoring peace on Cyprus will be taken if Turkey makes good its promise to Secretary of State Kissinger for a negotiated pullback from some of the territory it has occupied and for reduction of its forces on the island. It would be better still if the Turks unilaterally ordered some territorial and troop withdrawals in advance by way of creating a better climate for new negotiations.

The assurances Mr. Kissinger says he has received from Premier Bulent Ecevit are nonetheless of considerable importance, especially the "understanding" that the Turkish occupation zone could be reduced in size, that the demarcation line between Turkish and Greek Cypriot areas is negotiable, and that Turkey is prepared to carry out the Geneva agreements for phased troop cuts. It may be of even greater long-run significance that the secretary of state—with President Ford's backing—has made the

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Greek Army Upheaval

Although Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis has fired a number of army officers, he has not given commanding position to democratic officers dismissed by the defunct junta.... The decision was not taken lightly. This miniature purge of the Greek high military command has sparked upheavals inside the high defense council called into session to discuss the clear responsibility of some generals in the Cyprus tragedy....

In fact the network of friends and supporters that the junta had in the armed forces has not been disrupted by the firing or shifting of a handful of generals. Mr. Caramanlis couldn't or wouldn't call upon

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 21, 1899

PARIS—Serious disorders marked the demonstrations organized yesterday by the Journal du Peuple to protest against the tactics of the Anti-Semitic party. Eight policemen were badly hurt in the "melees" that continued at different points in Paris throughout the afternoon and evening. Numerous arrests were made.

Fifty Years Ago

August 21, 1924

NEW YORK—In an effort to solve transit difficulties the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. has asked the Board of Estimate for franchises for 31 new lines to cover New York with a network of bus routes. A five-cent fare will be charged on cross-town lines and 10 cents on longer trunk lines, with transfers.



Attempts to Tackle the World Food Problem

By George McGovern

WASHINGTON—We have a new President and it is a time for new beginnings. It is an opportunity to grapple with the great problems that confront our nation and the world.

In his inaugural speech, President Ford identified inflation as the nation's most urgent problem.

Every American farmer and consumer knows all too well that the cost of producing and marketing food has been skyrocketing. Furthermore, this food problem is one that is not confined within our borders; it is a problem affecting every human on earth.

High food-production costs and consumer prices in the United States inevitably signal food shortages, hunger and even starvation in other, less fortunate parts of the globe.

We all remember the food price panic just a year ago. Among its causes were a worldwide crop reduction arising from the changing weather, discovery that critical fertilizers were in short supply and finding that surplus food had practically disappeared after the large grain sale to the Soviet Union.

The most dramatic visible evidence of the crisis is the tragic situation in West Africa, where millions are already severely undernourished and hundreds of thousands have died, and in South Asia, where floods and drought have created a critical food shortage.

We had hoped that this feeling of crisis and panic would ease this year as our own and other nations' bumper crops came in. In this country alone we have put 50 million acres back into wheat and corn production in the last two years. Earlier this year, crop prospects looked excellent as farmers sowed in record numbers.

Now, however, hope is turning to fear again. As some weather experts had predicted, the American farm belt is experiencing its worst drought since the 1930s.

In our earlier talk Ecevit had said he sent both written and oral messages to Athens suggesting a meeting "somehere at sea, away from either Greek or Turkish waters, near Malta for example. We could alternate visiting each other's ships and we could discuss matters in larger context. Caramanlis sent back word that he was waiting for conditions to be ripe."

At the very least, these developments mean continued high food prices. But high food prices do not help the farmer because of his own high production costs, particularly the cost of fertilizer, fuel and machinery, which are wiping out potential profits, and in the cattle industry wiping out producers altogether.

For all of these reasons, the United States and the world community need to develop a new set of national and international policies that promote maximum food production at the lowest possible cost to provide ample nutrition for mankind.

Secretary of State Kissinger, last year in his maiden speech to the United Nations, proposed a world food conference to be held in Rome this November. This conference represents an opportunity to make major progress.

I have proposed outlines of a program for our government to take to Rome. Called "Plowshares for Peace," the proposal consists of the following components:

• First is the need for agricultural research. Without the kind of basic research already being carried on by such men as Norman Borlaug, the American Nobel laureate and father of the so-called Green Revolution.

• Second, equally important is the assurance of adequate supplies of those key elements without which crops cannot grow—land, water, fuel and fertilizer. The United States and the world

need a large new investment in fertilizer factories over the next two decades to enable food production to keep pace with population growth.

• Third, we need to increase technological assistance in the harvesting, storing, processing and distributing of crops to assure maximum use and minimum waste—assistance that American farmers' cooperative associations and American industry are uniquely qualified to render.

• Fourth, there must be established a minimum emergency food reserve on a worldwide basis, isolated from commercial marketing, to be used solely for export relief.

Richard M. Nixon and Secretary Kissinger raised the world food issue at the Moscow summit meeting. At a result, the Soviet Union is seriously considering officially joining the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization—a major step forward in the possible development of a world food program.

I hope that President Ford will continue this initiative by making the Rome conference an opportunity to deal in a fundamental way with the food and inflation problems.

There is a natural community of interest on these two great problems. The United States and the other grain-exporting nations have the technology and food to carry out a "Plowshares for Peace" program. The Arab world has the oil and investment capital to finance initially needed fertilizer capacity and to help support food-research and famine-relief programs. The less-developed countries, which need this agricultural assistance desperately, have many of the scarce raw materials that make possible the advanced technology of the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

This is the potential negotiating environment of the conference. But a major leadership effort is required of the United States to take full advantage of that environment.

George McGovern, Democrat, is senior senator from South Dakota. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Mood of U.S. Calls for a Breather

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—The stock market went up in anticipation of Jerry Ford and then down in reaction to his swearing in, but that only confirmed everyone has known—that stock market is crazy.

Here in Washington and elsewhere around country, sane folks are end the breathing spell that the scheduled change in government has given us.

The break in the two-year tension was palpable. Even a relaxed enough to allow clouds to open up on the prairie Midwest.

Congress is knocking off this week until after Labor Day and if Mr. Ford is smart, he will follow that cue and relax his pace a bit. Things will wait.

Great Notion

It memory serves, one of things Congress did in its wretched new budget bill is decree the fiscal year will start October. A splendid notion. The logical corollary is that government year should also begin when summer vacation does.

All sorts of benefits will flow from the alteration of political timetable to produce September inaugurals. The Hampshire primary could be in the early autumn of the election year, when the season is at its height, rather than in slush of March. The Midwestern primaries—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana—then would logically during the Big Ten and Big East football seasons.

California could wind up primaries shortly after the Fall Bowl game, and the convention could be scheduled in Miami Beach in late February, when everyone wants to go south some sun.

The general election campaign would be held in the spring, candidates moving north with season, and election Day could be around Memorial Day, fitting occasion. The winner could take his staff off to the mountains for the summer. The summer for the summer, and on the day after Labor Day, we could all make a Fresh Start with a new administration.

Real Reform

That would be real politic reform. But Mr. Ford can have all the benefits of this unpredictable, without waiting tedious legislation, if he will relax with everyone else now for the next couple weeks.

Sure, there will be those who say that inflation won't wait, that Cyprus is in crisis, and that dramatic decisions must be made.

Ankara unilaterally declared last month that its aircraft "flight information line" extended over the limits and waters of certain Greek islands. This was not Ecevit explains, considered Turkish "territorial air space." However, Ankara definitely interpreted it that way.

It would not be self-indulgent and it might be very wise if Mr. Ford just let Jerry terHorst announce at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue would not be serving up instant-fix solutions for the next couple weeks. Al Haig could grieve the time off he needs, and new fellows could figure out how the phone system works.

The mood of a nation deserves respect, as much as the temperament of an individual, and the country has been through a lot. There will be time, come September, to buckle down to the hard choices on budgets and spending.

The prospect of negotiations on these subjects lends itself to the chance of another crisis unless Ankara approaches talks far more gently, diplomatically and slowly. It did the Cyprus issue. Greece signed the 1958 Geneva Convention on sea law and claims its Aegean islands are entitled to a continental shelf down to 500 feet outside territorial waters. This includes all oil deposits.

Turkey would like to participate in their protection—"without infringing on Greek sovereignty."

But he appreciated why at this moment of strain Athens might feel continued militarization of the islands necessary. The sea around them and the air above them are a different matter. Ecevit believes it impossible to follow any basic law on a continental shelf comprising Turkish mainland and Greek island waters.

He suggests agreement in principle.

No Profit

Hasan Isik, defense minister, complains that Turkey never tried to profit from NATO by fortifying its coast against Greece whereas Greece had fortified its Dodecanese "and other islands."

High officials admit Turkey had spent 10 years studying how to "mire" the Cyprus problem exploded last month by the now departed Athens junta. There are many hints that the Cyprus surgery is seen as Ankara's prelude to strengthening other alliances. Turkey would like to participate in their protection.

Trouble in these waters has yet ended. It is therefore imperative for Washington to bring calm wisdom on Athens, where its current influence is minimal and caution and forbearance on the Turks before an eventual summit. The Cyprus crisis amply demonstrates how much the lovely Aegean can endanger a nervous world.

By The New York Times

© The Washington Post

Not Another Aegean Storm!

By C.L. Sulzberger

withdrawn its forces from NATO command.

All this is exceedingly difficult, especially in view of Greece's strong resentment following Turkey's military intrusion on Cyprus. It is probable that Ecevit moves too abruptly in bringing up additional matters or if the Turks demonstrate they are in a hard-headed mood, ready for further threats, a new confrontation would certainly develop—possibly accompanied by Greek internal uprisings.

Some older people, like President Fahri Koruturk, recalled the early days of the Kemalist revolution when young officers regretted that neither Salonic, Ataturk's birthplace, nor the offshore islands had been returned to Turkey in 1923, after the Greek war. The islands were seen as "a collar around Turkey's neck," choking off the open seas.

Nevertheless, Ecevit stresses that Turkey makes no claim to the islands and simply wants them demilitarized—unless this is under NATO. If NATO decides they are useful to allied defense, Turkey would like to participate in their protection "without infringing on Greek sovereignty."

But he appreciated why at this moment of strain Athens might feel continued militarization of the islands necessary. The sea around them and the air above them are a different matter. Ecevit believes it impossible to follow any basic law on a continental shelf comprising Turkish mainland and Greek island waters.

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Too Wide

Dick had a new refrigerator in stock down at the general store, had it quite a while in fact, would sell it cheap. Fine. But when they brought it out to the cabin, it was four inches back wide.

By this time, everyone on the island knew what was happening and Walter volunteered the loan of his extra refrigerator, the one where he keeps his crawlers. And that fit beautifully. Even frozen cubes hard, which the old one hadn't done for years.

Eventually, the bulletin from Beaver Island said, we'll have to order a new refrigerator from the Sears or Mr. Monkey Ward catalog and have it sent up. But not now. There's a breathing spell.

You might ponder that, Mr. President.

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The Editor.

JOSEPH L. PUENTE

The Vice-Presidential Nominee's Rich and Varied Background

By Stephen Isaacs

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Aldrich Rockefeller has led the presidency for nearly decades with the same haughty enthusiasm he showed for any task he has undertaken. His drive and energy, the fact that he turned 66 months and that he has faced no political disappointment, shape nowhere is the former New York governor's determination and enthusiasm more evident than in his overcoming of a handicap that is especially rare for a politician: He has a reading problem, dyslexia, has memorized the main points of every speech he has ever given, and he has delivered thousands while most Rockefellers have, in a life of business orientation, used Nelson Rockefeller's name and position to enhance government service.

Wealthy, Naive

A. Rockefeller was the wealth man in the history of America to seek public office and, at time, was politically naive. Mr. Rockefeller's paternal grandfather, John D. Rockefeller, was America's first billionaire. He headed the Standard Oil Co. in 1870 and employing the ruthless business ethics of the time, turned it into a monopoly.

Mr. Rockefeller's maternal grandfather, for whom he is named, was a powerful Rhode Islandator, Nelson Aldrich, a governor of New York State almost 15 years from 1923 to 1938. Mr. Rockefeller had his political naivete developed considerable political skill and dominated the state's politics. His business remained undiminished.

Whether it was directed toward a program for the establishment of underground bombers, civil rights legislation or, more recent years, mandatory imprisonment sentences for peddlers and purveyors of the welfare role.

Mr. Rockefeller got his start governmental affairs when his son, Franklin Roosevelt, named him coordinator of American affairs in 1940. He helped formulate the Good Neighbor Policy, which sought to im-

prove U.S. relations with Latin America and also used the post to try to oust Nazis and Nazis from South America.

For nine months, in 1944-45, he was the assistant secretary of state for American republic affairs.

The then, in 1950, President Harry Truman named him to chair the new International Development Advisory Board.

When Dwight Eisenhower became President in 1953, he named Mr. Rockefeller to chair an advisory committee on government organization. One of the committee's proposals was for the creation of the new cabinet Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and Mr. Rockefeller was appointed as the new department's under-secretary, a post he held until 1954.

In 1954, President Eisenhower named Mr. Rockefeller as special assistant for foreign affairs, a job that lasted three years.

When Mr. Rockefeller left the government, he set up a Special Studies Project to examine national goals and hired as its director a Harvard professor named Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger later became a foreign policy adviser to Mr. Rockefeller when the multi-millionaire was governor and it was largely on the advice of Mr. Rockefeller that President Richard Nixon selected Mr. Kissinger in 1968 for a post in his administration.

Personal feuds with Mr. Nixon kept the governor from getting a cabinet post under the former President.

For years after Mr. Kissinger joined the Nixon administration, it was a running joke in New York State that he was "only on loan from Rockefeller."

The two have remained close friends. Mr. Rockefeller announced Mr. Kissinger's marriage to a Rockefeller aide, the former Nancy Maguire, and he also hosted the wedding party at his Pocantico Hills Estate in New York.

Starting Entrance

Mr. Rockefeller's entrance into elective politics was startling. In 1968, on the advice of state party leaders, Mr. Rockefeller entered the race and won the New York

State Republican gubernatorial nomination. As an underdog in the election, he went on to overwhelm his Democratic opponent, incumbent Averell Harriman, by a 576,000-vote plurality. It was then that he first showed his enthusiasm for campaigning.

He won three subsequent gubernatorial elections, the last of which, in 1970, was by a 730,000-vote plurality, over former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg.

Mr. Rockefeller was an imposing governor. He manipulated the legislature—whether it was Republican, as it usually was, or Democratic, as it once was—if he were a personal friend.

Eady Years

In the early years of his tenure, he espoused civil libertarian and "liberal" causes, mixing his idealism with an increasingly pragmatic approach to politics.

Huge public-works projects bought him the loyalty of the state's unions. He took their support away from the Democratic party with such projects as his billion-dollar State Office Mall in Albany and other expensive construction programs.

Mr. Rockefeller was generally considered an imaginative and tough administrator and the state government was remarkably free from scandal during his stewardship.

While Mr. Rockefeller ran his first campaign on the premise that state financing should be on a pay-as-you-go basis, he reneged



Nelson Rockefeller

on that pledge while in office.

The state debt totaled \$912 million when he took office in 1959.

When he resigned the governorship last December, it totaled \$10.1 billion.

Despite campaign pledges to the contrary, Mr. Rockefeller constantly raised taxes and per capita state tax collection during his 15 years as governor went from \$94 to \$480. Mr. Rockefeller raised taxes in eight of his 15

legislative sessions, and the state budget more than quadrupled during his tenure.

Mr. Rockefeller, in the process, was in effect the author of the revenue-sharing concept.

He pushed through tough civil rights and housing laws, and created the world's largest university system, the State University of New York, which went from 32,000 students on 28 campuses in 1958 to 246,000 students on 72 campuses now.

Long a patron of the arts, Mr. Rockefeller created the first state council on the arts in America and pushed the Lincoln Center project in New York City.

While Mr. Rockefeller dominated New York State politics, he failed in his attempts to be president of the United States.

1964 Bid

He tried first in 1960, at the age of 52, just two years after his upset victory over Mr. Harriman. Mr. Rockefeller seemed to be the up-and-coming Republican, cut in the "moderate" Eisenhower mold.

But, in his trips around the country, he found that there was little support for him and much for the then-Vice-President, Richard Nixon.

The governor said he would not run, and later naively hoped to be drafted for the nomination.

Soon, he was assailing Mr. Nixon and made his standover the Republican platform, which he insisted was not strong enough

to win the nomination.

In 1968, Mr. Rockefeller made another bid, but again he had been outmaneuvered by Mr. Nixon, who had been pursuing the unopposed trial for the Republican party for several years.

Mr. Rockefeller's aides say he

has been determined to gain

more national Republican party

support, thus his policy changes in recent years. He had unseated Sen. Goldwater's disdain of welfare cheats, but then moved against them in New York State.

In the last two years of his governorship, Mr. Rockefeller began to feel that the liberal ideology of spending to alleviate problems was not working.

His change of attitude was shown in the drug bill he pushed through the legislature a year ago, which made life sentences mandatory for drug pushers; in his support of conservative Rep. Charles Sandman in New Jersey's gubernatorial contest in 1973; and in his order to state police to storm Attica Prison when inmates took hostages there in 1971. Forty-two persons died in the assault.

At the convention, "liberal" Mr. Rockefeller was jeered by delegates lined up by the forces of Sen. Goldwater, who became the Republican presidential nominee.

But, in his trips around the country, he found that there was little support for him and much for the then-Vice-President, Richard Nixon.

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to win the nomination.

He has three principal residences: the Fifth Avenue apartment, the 3,000-acre family compound at Pocantico Hills, 30 miles up the Hudson River from New York City, and one at Seal Harbor, Maine, where he did much of his growing up. He also owns a house on Foxhall Road in Washington, D.C.

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What He Said On...

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (NYT)—Following is a selection of quotations from speeches, writings and interviews of Nelson Rockefeller on various subjects in recent years.

Richard Nixon and Watergate

We need this man of action, this man of accomplishment, this man of experience, this man of courage. We need this man of faith and America. (Nominating President Nixon for a second term, Aug. 22, 1972.)

Maybe this is like the Old Testament. It was visited upon us if maybe we're going to benefit from it. (July 17, 1973.)

These scandals are not the scandals of a party, they're scandals to individuals. (Sept. 26, 1973.)

Let's face it. Watergate is a tragedy—but everyone is entitled a fair trial, and that applies to the President of the United States. One who would push him out of office or force his resignation will be circumventing the constitutional process. (March 30, 1974.)

There is evidence of a really serious situation as far as the morale of the administration is concerned. (May 10, 1974.)

The tragedy of the past two years has ended, a tragedy that shadowed the positive achievements of the Nixon administration, particularly those achievements in pursuit of world peace which ultimately attained greatness. (Aug. 9, 1974.)

National Life

There is nothing wrong with America that courage, dedication and love cannot conquer. There is nothing wrong with America if we don't have the human and natural resources to overcome in 1971!

We are living in one of the most exciting periods in the history of the world. I am tremendously optimistic about the future and possibilities growing out of these new circumstances. (Feb. 21, 1971.)

National Priorities

There is no doubt that many expensive national projects may add to our prestige or serve science. But none of them must take precedence over human needs. As long as Congress does not revise priorities, our crisis is not just material, it is a crisis of the spirit. (April 24, 1971.)

Foreign Policy

American foreign policy has become identified with military war—yet, in reality, we no longer have the absolute strategic war we had after World War II... We might as well be frank about it. We are overcommitted. (June 28, 1968.)

In the enthusiasm to encourage detente—and I'm for it—I have feeling that some of the longer-range security problems are being ignored. (Feb. 26, 1974.)

Middle East

The United States must make it clear beyond doubt to the world that we will not permit Israel to be vanquished. She shall be at her side as long as we are needed. (Sept. 3, 1970.)

Southeast Asia

The Communist Viet Cong guerrillas must be defeated. Winning a fight for freedom in Vietnam is essential to the survival of all of us. (1964.)

There can be no purely military solution. (May 1, 1968.)

To put it simply, we are involved in a war that no one wants, if no one understands, and that everyone prays can be ended. (May 12, 1970.)

Blacks

We've got to change people's point of view. We're all children of God, and we've got to reach out a hand to give positive help to people who have been discriminated against for a hundred years in resigning from a private club that did not accept black members, yea, in 1968.

Other People

Barry Goldwater: The symbol of integrity and the soul of frankness. (Oct. 25, 1972.)

Henry Kissinger: He's never let me down and he's never let me down. (Nov. 1, 1973.)

Ronald Ford: A dedicated public servant. (June 5, 1974.)

Himself

I'm not moving to the right. I'm just dealing with problems as they come up. I'm proud to be a politician. (Oct. 30, 1973.)

You know, I'm not basically a politician. (June 7, 1974.)

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walkout Mars Democrats' Talks

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—Black and reform-minded members abruptly ended a 1-day conference of the Democratic Charter Commission here when they walked out, charging that party regulars were bent on item-by-item overhaul of their efforts.

The walkout occurred Sunday in Dor. Hartley of Rockwood, Md., introduced an amendment to an article dealing with election of delegates to national conventions. It was viewed by orators as an attempt to reconstitute unit-rule voting procedures that were discarded six years ago and was also seen as beginning of an effort by the

Obituaries**Alexander Janta, Polish Poet
In U.S., Duped Nazis in War**

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Alexander Janta, 66, a Polish writer, poet and translator and former director of the Paderewski Foundation, died yesterday in a hospital in Southampton, N.Y.

Mr. Janta was best known as the author of "I Lied to Live," published in 1944. As a war correspondent with Polish forces fighting with the French armies when the Germans broke through in 1940, he donned a French uniform to avoid the harsher treatment the Germans inflicted on the Poles. Speaking French, he was assigned as a farm laborer in Germany and eventually got back to France, where he joined the Polish underground and made his way to London.

He was sent to Washington as an assistant to the Polish military attaché, was wounded in the Netherlands in 1944 and later lectured widely in the United States.

A second book, "Bound With Two Chains" (1945), told of his experiences as a prisoner.

In 1949 he settled in Buffalo, where for six years he was active in Polish-American community affairs.

Anafasi Eshtokin

MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Anafasi F. Eshtokin, 61, a member of the Communist party Central Committee and a deputy to the Supreme Soviet (parliament), died today, Pravda reported.

Mr. Eshtokin also was first secretary of the Kemerovsk Regional Committee of the Communist Party.

Kanji Tsurusawa

OSAKA, Japan, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Kanji Tsurusawa, 66, Japan's leading musician in the Bunraku Puppet Theater, died here today. Mr. Tsurusawa was a master of the samisen stringed musical instrument.

Laura D. Barney

PARIS, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Laura Dreyfus Barney, 95, an author of books on religion, died at her home here Sunday.

Mrs. Barney, born in Cincinnati, was a cousin of U.S. Ambassador David E.E. Bruce, now serving in Peking.

Hona Massey

BETHESDA, Md., Aug. 20 (UPI).—Hona Massey, 62, film star of the 1930s and 1940s, died at Bethesda Naval Hospital today after a three-month illness.

She appeared in a series of musicals and dramas until her career waned in the 1950s. Among her credits were "Rosalie," with Nelson Eddy, 1937; "Love Happy," with the Marx brothers, 1949; "The New Wine," 1942, and "B'z-larks," with Nelson Eddy, 1939.

Miss Massey, after an impoverished childhood in Hungary, sang in a Vienna opera before going to Hollywood.

William Jones

HONOLULU, Aug. 20 (UPI).—William D. (Deacon) Jones, 58, who once drove the getaway cars for Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow, was shot to death today during a quarrel over a woman as he sat outside a northeast Houston home.

Jones served a six-year sentence for taking part in a 1934 murder of a Fort Worth deputy sheriff.

Police said they had arrested a man in the slaying of Jones.

**Priest Baptizes
U.S. Child Who
Was Denied Rite**

MARLBORO, Mass., Aug. 20 (UPI).—A Roman Catholic priest today baptized a child who had been denied the ceremony because of his mother's support of a proposed abortion clinic.

The Rev. Joseph O'Rourke of New York poured holy water on 3-month-old Nathaniel Morreale as his mother, Carol, 20, watched. The rite took place on the steps of Immaculate Conception Church here.

Bill Baird, director of the Parsons Aid Society, which operates abortion clinics on Long Island and in Boston, was also present. Mrs. Morreale's support of Mr. Baird's plan to open two local clinics to refuse to baptize Nathaniel. They said they were uncertain that the child would be raised properly within the Catholic faith.

A crowd of about 300 cheered and applauded as Father O'Rourke baptized the baby. The door of the church was locked, but its pastor, the Right Rev. Francis McLean, made no attempt to stop the ceremony.

Afterward, Father O'Rourke said, "This is one of the greatest celebrations of life I've ever seen to."

Australian Ban Lifted

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Australian trade unions yesterday called off their ban imposed on French shipping because of France's nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

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**Dogs Fare Well at New York Summer Camp**

By Judy Klemsrud

MARGARETVILLE, N.Y., Aug. 20 (UPI).—At Campo Lindo near here, a camper named Dino is "scared of thunder," according to a note from his home in the Bronx.

Winston must be fed corn flakes with milk every morning, and a snack before bed-time—preferably a chocolate chip cookie. And Sandy has to be watched closely so she doesn't snatch food from other campers' dishes.

Although Campo Lindo may sound like every other American summer camp, it isn't. It's for dogs.

"It's a camp for dogs whose owners want to get them out of the hot city for the summer," Ron de Strulle, the 24-year-old owner, said.

He added that most of the

campers' "parents" (dogs are always referred to as "campers") at Campo Lindo, their owners as "parents" send their pets to the camp, when they are going on vacation.

This canine camp in the Catskills is about 160 miles from New York City on a picturesquely 75-acre rented farm a quarter of a mile off a winding mountain road. The farm has a pond for the campers' daily swims, plus two exercise pens and a training area. Each camper has his own red dog house, called

"a hunk."

There is some homesickness,

An Italian greyhound was nervous and shaky for hours before he calmed down.

Mr. de Strulle and his nine "counselors" try to alleviate those jitters by instructing the owners to send the dogs' food and

water dishes, their toys and instructions on what they normally eat.

How else would the counselors have learned that Rocky, a poodle, eats barbecue chicken—and only on a plate?

Mr. de Strulle, a former record producer and trader in commodities and securities, said he got the idea for a dog camp one day when he was sent out of town on business and had to find a place in Manhattan to house his two huskies.

So far, according to Mr. de Strulle and his counselors, no campers have escaped, been injured, become pregnant or so homesick that they had to go home early.

Campers who stay longer than a month send postcards to their parents, most of whom live in New York City or its suburbs.

The cost to send a dog to Campo Lindo is \$40 a week or \$150 a month, including door-to-door pick-up and delivery. Special

training lessons are extra (\$10 a week for obedience training, \$125 a week for protection training). And for an extra \$1 a day, a dog will receive what is known as "in-house" treatment.

"That means the camper will sleep in the house at night, at the foot of a counselor's bed," Mr. de Strulle said. "Charlie, a Yorkshire terrier, is doing that now because he is shy."

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Law of Sea Conference Won't Reach Goals, Official Says

CARACAS, Aug. 20 (UPI).—A top UN official admitted yesterday that the third attempt to draft an international law of the sea will end next week far short

of its goal but he refused to call the conference a failure.

"The conference needs at least another 12 to 15 weeks to make a package deal," UN Under Sec-

retary-General Constantine Stavropoulos said at a news conference.

Mr. Stavropoulos said delegates to the third UN Law of the Sea Conference still disagree on how far territorial seas should extend, on the proposed 198-mile economic zone and on rules governing passage of ships through straits.

"This conference did not fail even if we don't produce a convention here," Mr. Stavropoulos said.

He maintained that failure by the 148 nations to reach a comprehensive accord in 12 weeks here would not lead countries to resort to unilateral claims over ocean space. He predicted that they will negotiate privately.

Next Session

The next session is scheduled for July 1 to Sept. 15 next year in Vienna, but many delegates here favor an earlier conference, Mr. Stavropoulos said.

The United States told the conference yesterday that there should be no discrimination against industrialized nations in issuing licenses for deep-sea mining of nickel, cobalt, copper and manganese.

The statements were made following the apparent failure of the International Conference on the Law of the Sea in Caracas to reach any agreement on the rights of coastal states.

Last week's breakdown of an agreement among the Soviet Union, Britain and Norway on North Atlantic cod fishing has further strengthened the position of those here who want an extension of the fishing limit to either 50 or 200 nautical miles.

Athens Resumes Soviet Project

ATHENS, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The government yesterday reinstated an \$89 million agreement with the Soviet Union for the construction of a thermo-electric plant using peat reserves in northern Greece, official sources said.

The accord, signed last year, was canceled by the former military regime in May. The Soviet Union demanded a \$30-million indemnity.

An official source said that the project for the construction of a 375-megawatt plant in the area of Philippoi, near the Bulgarian border, "had not been officially rescinded" by the government of Premier Adamantios Androutsopoulos.

"The old regime had only informed [Soviet] representatives verbally of abandoning the project and, therefore, the agreement was still valid," the source said.

A middle-aged couple was beaten last night, a truck was turned over, houses were damaged and bottles, stones and iron bars were thrown through shop and bar windows after the visiting Cardiff City team lost, 2-1, to Bristol City.

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**Party Is Formed
By Theodorakis**

ATHENS, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Mikis Theodorakis, Greek composer, announced today the formation of a party called New Greek Left.

Mr. Theodorakis was once a member of the illegal Communist party, but reportedly quit after he charged that it had failed to appeal to youth. He was one of the first exiles to return to Greece after the military regime resigned on July 24.

The New Greek Left praised Premier Constantine Caramanlis for "such unforeseen actions" as releasing political detainees, permitting exiles to return home and pulling Greece out of NATO. It called for the return of Archbishop Makarios as president of Cyprus.

A government spokesman said the youths, who were trying to immigrate illegally, were in a satisfactory condition. They were in a group of seven reportedly attacked by sharks last week just 100 yards from shore after a five-mile swim across a bay to Hong Kong's New Territories on the Chinese mainland.

In Effort to Halt Red Drive**Saigon Says It Has Suffered 5,000 Casualties in a Month**

SAIGON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Military officials today said government forces have suffered about 5,000 casualties in the past month of heavy fighting south of Da Nang.

About 1,600 South Vietnamese troops have been killed, 3,000 wounded and 1,000 are missing in fighting throughout the country in the 24 hours ending at dawn today. The command claimed that 400 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed.

In Cambodia, the military command reported that Khmer Rouge insurgents sheltered Siem Reap, the provincial capital near Angkor Wat in northwest Cambodia, for the second time in two weeks, killing six children and wounding 20 persons.

Government planes flew 127 strikes against the attackers and hit ammunition stocks 14 miles north of Siem Reap, the command said.

that a total of 38 government soldiers were killed, 338 wounded and 22 missing in fighting throughout the country in the 24 hours ending at dawn today. The command claimed that 400 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed.

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The Saigon command announced today that substantial numbers of airborne troops were sent north a week ago to try to regain the lost territory. Field reports said the paratroopers were meeting heavy resistance.

The government reported that an army headquarters at Mang Bul, in the Central Highlands, was apparently overrun early today after an attack that began yesterday. A spokesman said the rate of the 300-man garrison was not known.

The district town's 5,000 civilians had been evacuated several months ago, the spokesman said.

A communiqué said that an assault on the headquarters and its outposts began at dawn yesterday and that by dusk the North Vietnamese attackers had fired 800 rounds of artillery at the defenders. Radio contact was lost shortly after midnight.

Mang Bul is 30 miles west of Muoi Lang, one of the two district towns overrun earlier by the Communists. Stragglers from Muoi Lang were still retreating back to government lines today. The Saigon command said about 200 men had returned.

The Viet Cong said the government had about 600 troops at Muoi Lang and "hundreds" were put out of action. It said 6,000 civilians were "liberated."

Thuong Duc, another district town 25 miles southwest of Danang, was overrun on Aug. 7 and only about 50 of more than 500 soldiers who were there have turned up, according to field reports.

The Saigon command reported

**Ulster Town Left
Under Blackout
After IRA Threat**

BELFAST, Aug. 20 (UPI).—A power blackout imposed by the IRA all but shut down the border town of Newry today.

Local officials said that 90 percent of the homes of the city's 11,000 residents as well as nearly all its shops, factories and public buildings were without electricity after 9 a.m. this morning, when power cables broke down.

Engineers, fearing for their lives, have carried out only minor maintenance work on electrical installations since the IRA said last week that it was declaring the installations military targets.

In Dublin, Justice Minister Patrick Cooney completed a full report to the government on the mass breakout Sunday of 19 IRA men from the Irish Republic's top-security prison.

Two days after the breakout, in which the group used catapults to blast their way from Portlaoise Prison and escaped in hijacked cars, all the men remained at large.

Mr. Ahmed's victory was never in doubt from the moment Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party picked him last month as its candidate for the largely ceremonial office.

The Congress party controls both houses of the national Parliament and 17 of the 20 state assemblies.

Smith Visits Vorster

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, who is on vacation here, had talks yesterday with South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

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DINNER-DANCE

Visconti discusses the Future

Thomas Quinn Curtiss
TE (IHT).—The most heartening news of the Italian is the return to active of Luchino Visconti. Years ago, at 66, he had a while editing his 13th film, "King." There were rumors he would never be able to again, but within six months of directing once more, this the Roman production of Pinter's play "Old Times," that the script lagged distantly in spots, Visconti turned innovations to accelerate tempo, but Pinter took exception to the changes and obtained injunction forbidding the performance. Visconti has finished his 14th film, "Conversation Piece."

During a short holiday at his home at Specola on Ischia, the veteran director kept alert, sipping chills and reaching for an occasional cigarette, as he talked in Italian, now in French, now throwing in a few words English—about his professional life. The menagerie that accompanied him—a white, shepherd dog from the flocks, a Bretton spaniel, a fluffy mongrel and a fluffy cat frisked about his in the patio. A parrot whistled restings from his cage and then emitted a loud screech.

Visconti has a new producer, Ettore Scola, who is eager for Visconti productions and the resources to finance them. The director has offers from far, including one to go to Paris and relate the history of *Filles-Bergère* on film. "I have to investigate a long time to find the players to nominate. *Mistinguett*, Chevalier Charlie Chaplin" was his intent on this proposal. His film has restored confidence his recent illness has in no impaired his capacity for work. It was shot in 12 weeks in Roman studios, a record quality motion picture and its director, who spent over a month on "Ludwig."

so Cecchi d'Amico collaborated with him on the scenario "Conversation Piece," which strong political slant, touch-



Luchino Visconti, back at work. Keystone

on the neo-Fascist underground in Italy today.

"It is the first film to expose the path of neo-Fascism and to warn against its menace," he declared. "This if does within the framework of a story in which the problems—intellectual, moral and political—of two generations are set forth." The theme broad in its implications, might be the stuff for a long novel, but the cinema must be "precise, more summary," he added.

"Conversation Piece" not only marks the return to active duty of a foremost artist of the contemporary cinema, but also demonstrates the enormous range of his talent. His new film differs entirely from his recent work—from the lavish spectacle of "Ludwig," from the nostalgic brooding of "Death in Venice" and from his panoramic account of Germany under the Nazis. "The Damned," Opened on a less-imposing scale, he has tried his hand at a more intimate drama, but one—which in the confines of its family portrait—probes the psychology of a whole set of contrasting individuals, exposing both the forces that divide them and those that unite them in a

drama of immediate social purpose.

Under the urging of his new-found and generous producer, Visconti is reactivating the most ambitious project of his career, a screen version of Thomas Mann's gigantic novel "The Magic Mountain," that vast fictional fresco of European civilization on the eve of World War I with its setting in a tuberculosis sanatorium in the Swiss Alps.

"I have worked on my adaptation of that great book for some years and have discussed it with Mann's son, Gold," he explained. It is, of course, selective, as no film, even one running for 10 hours, could reproduce the original in toto. The main currents of the novel will be retained and all the characters, even the minor ones, though they will be less elaborately drawn, the cinema being a medium of rapid characterization. I have chosen Helmut Berger to play Hans, the well-to-do imaginary invalid who lingers in the clinic until the declaration of war blasts the world that was, and I should like the English actress Charlotte Rampling for the Russian heroine. We plan to begin early in the spring."

WAVERLEY ROOT

When Cinnamon Is and When It Isn't

IN an American housewife goes to the grocery to buy cinnamon, she usually comes with something else. All the "cinnamon" sold in United States is really cassia, sometimes referred to distantly by Europeans as "poor man's cinnamon." It comes from India or South Vietnam, while true cinnamon is a product of China. This was pinned down as far back as 1801, the French poet Joseph Jouy, in his "Gastronomy, or Countryman at Table," of cinnamon:

"extreme beaucoup l'écoeur faire

Rue de Ceylan journal scrit à terre.

"You appreciate greatly healthy bark which the island nation alone furnishes to the

cinnamon proper is the inner bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, in cultivation is pruned, develop shoots or suckers, the tree a bushy appearance. The shoots are peeled, and inner bark, on drying rolls to dark brown quills. If buy it in this form, you are likely to get the genuine. It is not impossible to come counterfeited, but it only worth the trouble, since it is much easier to adulterate mon or replace it by some else in the powdered form which it is so often sold.

French distinguish between cinnamon made from the shoots, the subtler, yet now the most pungent, and which comes from thicker branches of the same species of wild trees. The first is Ceylon cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*), the second dull cinnamon (*Cinnamomum cassia*). Though second is less esteemed than first, it is still the genuine of Ceylon, and is therefore higher than the best mon obtainable from any species.

Cinnamon plantations of are so fragrant that they can be smelled with pleasure, 11 miles out at sea; indeed, not in the times of Pliny described, but in AD 1668, writer on spices maintained in invalids on boats passing enough to the Ceylonese to inhale the fragrance of mon groves "can benefit

to the point of being cured"—of what ailment was not specified. Yet, if you should happen to find yourself in a cinnamon grove at flowering time, you would discover that the small clustered white or greenish-yellow flowers give off, inexplicably, a rather unpleasant odor. Cinnamaldehyde, extracted from the tree, has no smell at all; though it is used in perfumes, it is only because it is useful in preparing esters, but, eugenol, a colorless liquid derived either from cinnamon or cloves, goes into perfume for its fragrance and into cooking for its taste.

The inconsistency of cinnamon odors is echoed by the most esteemed of cinnamon substitutes, *Cinnamomum cassia*, cassia or Chinese cinnamon, which grows wild especially in Tonkin and in the Chinese province of Kwangsi. Its taste is described by Louis Lafitte in his "Le Livre des Epices, des Condiments et des Aromates" as "warm and very spicy," but its odor, recalls that of the bedding." Cassia bark is thicker, rougher and paler than Ceylonese cinnamon bark, and its taste is less pronounced and coarser. If you do not buy it in powdered form you will not confuse it with genuine cinnamon, for as a rule it does not form quills since it is flattened and attached to wooden bases for drying. When it comes from wild trees it is often marketed in thick flat pieces known commercially as cassia quills.

There is a third "cinnamon" called Malabar cinnamon, a name which has confused some writers, who have assumed that it is the same thing as the Ceylonese variety growing in a different place. Actually, Malabar cinnamon is a rather inferior spice, which comes from *Laurus malabarica*, which we may guess is the malabarum which the ancients used to sweeten the breath.

Large Genus

There are many other opportunities for confusion. Cinnamomum is a large genus, widespread in southeastern Asia and even present in Australia, which includes many other trees with aromatic bark popularly referred to as cinnamon—for instance *Cinnamomum loureiri*, often called Saigon cinnamon, which some gourmets rate ahead of cassia for flavor. The small crape-like flowers are usually sold as cinnamon flowers are usually cassia buds, though they may also come from other related trees; they are pleasant enough in themselves, but for flavoring other foods, much inferior to the bark.

The taxonomists have not made things easier for those who try to find their way around in the cinnamon-cassia maze by naming another genus of aromatic tree, *Cassia*, one to which Cassia itself

does not belong, since it is a member of *Cinnamomum*. Most of its members are used in medicine oftener than in cooking, but some of them provide food, especially in Africa, though it is not usually the bark which is employed. The fruit of *Cassia delagoensis* is eaten, though sparingly, in the Congo area.

Cassia tora is valued in West Africa, Tanzania and Senegal both for its seeds and its leaves. The leaves are also the edible part of *Cassia occidentalis*, which is also used to make a beverage called Negro coffee or coffee-senna; of *Cassia minimaoides*, of the Cameroons and the Congo; of *Cassia siherana*, which is the African laburnum of Gambia; and of the *Cassia sinuata* of Malawi. The dried pulp of *Cassia fistula*, spongy cassia, also called the drumstick tree, the pudding-pipe tree, the purging cassia, and the golden shower, a native of Africa now cultivated also in the West Indies and southeast Asia, is used chiefly as a mild laxative.

A Word

As though the botanists had not already done enough to confuse us, they have seized likewise on the Romance language word for cinnamon, *cannelle* in French, for still another genus *Canella*. These are tropical American plants of aromatic bark, which might logically be called American cinnamon, but so far as I know are not. The most prominent is *Canella alba*, white "cinnamon," of which, as is the case for cinnamon proper, the inner bark is used, which is true also of *Canella winterana*; both are employed as condiments, or medicinally in tonics. In this they again resemble genuine cinnamon, which has been granted magical virtues ever since the ancient Chinese included it in almost all prescriptions; it is still widely used in Chinese pharmacy.

The Hebrews mixed cinnamon with wine to reduce fever, and used it also in medicinal oils and salves. Dioscorides wrote that in combination with ginger, cinnamon was valuable against epidemics—epidemics of any kind, apparently. Though it appeared in many of their prescriptions, the ancient Romans seldom took it as a medicine; it was too rare and too expensive. An eleventh-hour form of medicine more familiar to veterinarians than to doctors, was used in medicinal oils and salves. Dioscorides wrote that in combination with ginger, cinnamon was valuable against epidemics—epidemics of any kind, apparently. Though it appeared in many of their prescriptions, the ancient Romans seldom took it as a medicine; it was too rare and too expensive. An eleventh-hour form of medicine more familiar to veterinarians than to doctors, was used in medicinal oils and salves. Dioscorides wrote that in combination with ginger, cinnamon was valuable against epidemics—epidemics of any kind, apparently. 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BUSINESS

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INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1974

Page 9

**Ians Say
in Ready
Give Aid****r Meeting Held
ordinarily Useful**

AUG. 20 (Reuters)—Diplomatic sources said that West Germany to help Italy out of the its economic difficulties bilateral credit.

ources were commenting two-hour consultations for today between West Finance Minister Hans Italian Treasury Minnico Colombo.

eting, attended by the central bank governor ril and Bundesbank vice-

Ottmar Emminger, was

ation for a meeting of

Aug. 30-31 in northern

t communiqué described

als as "extraordinarily

to Italian diplomatic here, the Bonn government support Italy's ple-

ial help but would pre-

ilateral effort by the

Economic Community,

ures termed the change



HAPPY ENDING — Italian Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo, right, is all smiles after a two-hour meeting with West German Finance Minister Hans Apel in Bonn.

In Bonn's attitude "very positive" and attributed it to the Italian government's efforts at stabilization which Bonn had praised.

Immediately following the talks, a spokesman for the Bonn Ministry denied that bilateral agreements about financial aid had been discussed.

The Italian sources said their impression from today's talks

was that the multilateral efforts by the EEC should be aimed at offsetting the Italian balance-of-payments deficit caused by higher oil prices.

The sources said the question was left open whether the aid should take the form of a government credit or some form of financial arrangement between the two central banks.

Algeria to Also Seek More for Its Gas**soviet-Iran Pact May Spur Other Prices**

ly H. Farnsworth,

AUG. 20 (NYT)—An- und of increases in the energy may have been by an agreement the Union has just signed in, which nearly doubles Moscow will pay for natural gas.

sources say, after the announcement from they are expecting era (which is the world's natural gas exporter) and supplier of France), re to raise its prices as

formed people in the oil said the higher prices would be paying might pass on to European who buy the Soviet natural gas.

porters and Exporters' of the vastness of their difficulties of trans- natural gas from one the other, the Russians importers and exporters in Iran free Soviet for sale to such countries as West Germany, Austria.

France is to receive its first natural gas—some cubic meters annually yet to be determined.

Russians pay the Iranian influence what said, ask from the energy experts said.

United Union, which buys billion cubic meters of natural gas annually, has pay 85 per cent more fuel, following a series negotiations over the months in Moscow and

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which went into effect,

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EXICAN BANK LIQUID

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the Executive Vice-

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of 60 countries around

the world.

**Investment Rules
For Foreigners,
French, Relaxed**

PARIS, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ)—The French banking and business community has welcomed a government move aimed at simplifying rules governing certain French investments abroad, as well as foreign investments in France.

Vast reserves of natural gas are believed to exist in Siberia, and U.S. companies have shown an interest in developing these in a joint venture with the Soviet Union.

The Russians have been demanding a high price, however, some \$5 billion that the United States would have to put up to

the banking association said.

Meanwhile, French residents and companies wishing to invest less than one million francs (\$207,000) abroad will not need prior approval by the government.

In a similar move, prior approval is not any longer necessary for foreign investments in France, up to a limit of two million francs provided that the operation is designed to develop French companies that are already controlled by non-resident interests. In such cases, notification to the competent French bank is sufficient.

Such operations, however, have to be carried out in foreign currencies, and must not entail an increase of the non-resident interest in the French company.

When the deal involves the purchase of small French companies by non-residents, the limit has been set at one million francs.

Company Reports

Beneficial Corp.

Second Quarter 1974 1973

Profits (millions) 19.2 20.6

Per Share 0.58 0.56

First Half

Profits (millions) 40.37 41.2

Per Share 1.86 1.94

Deere

Third Quarter 1974 1973

Revenue (millions) 632.7 536.9

Profits (millions) 46.58 50.75

Per Share 1.54 1.73

Nine Months

Revenue (millions) 1,727.8 1,446.1

Profits (millions) 112.57 123.23

Per Share 3.51 4.20

Hewlett-Packard

Third Quarter 1974 1973

Revenue (millions) 233.6 164.1

Profits (millions) 52.29 10.56

Per Share 0.84 0.39

Nine Months

Revenue (millions) 630.2 454.7

Profits (millions) 51.99 33.8

Per Share 2.14 1.36

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

**Prices Regain
In London, but
Sterling Falls****Speculative Buying
Said to Buoy Stocks**

LONDON, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—Share prices recovered strongly today from a 16-year low set yesterday on the London Stock Exchange, but sterling fell again.

Stock prices regained some much-needed buoyancy to erase all of its big losses yesterday, when the Financial Times index of 30 shares fell below 200 for the first time since 1958.

The index gained 12.1 today to close at 211.9. Dealers said the upturn was mainly due to speculative buying at low prices rather than any return of confidence.

Sterling, which has fallen steadily for a week in foreign exchange markets, slipped further today to \$2.3197 from yesterday's

\$2.3224.

On the stock exchange, fears persisted, despite denials, that a large U.K. insurance company is in trouble and might suddenly start selling its holdings.

The chairman of the stock exchange, George Loveday, blamed the sharp drop in share prices in recent months on rumors and said he was very concerned by the decline.

"Unless we really think we are witnessing the demise of the capitalist system, then there are a lot of very cheap shares in the market today," he said.

Air France Seeks Data

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ)—The Bank of England said today that it plans to ask banks for "further information" in pursuit of a closer supervision of banking activities.

The bank said the information requested will cover such items as: the maturity pattern of sterling deposits and claims, on lines similar to those already used for the periodic data on Eurobonds; details of transactions with associated companies; provisions and standby facilities.

The bank said its "requirements will not be uniform for all groups of banks but will be tailored to suit particular cases."

A spokesman said the bank is approaching about 100 banks and deposit-taking companies excluding the major clearing banks.

"While the record is not unimpressive," said Fabian Linden,

denies reports that Sony is curbing production, and notes that inventories are increasing only in proportion to a rise in output. Color television sales in July were "very good," he says, although sales of the domestic industry as a whole are in poor shape.

Glenmede Contract With Dow Stands

The planned merger of General Crude Co. into a subsidiary of Dow Chemical still stands despite a higher offer for General Crude by International Paper Co., according to the president of the firm serving as trustee for the Pew Memorial Trust, which owns 63 per cent of General Crude's common.

Alan Bell, president of Glenmede Trust, says: "We have a contract with Dow and that's the way it stands."

He adds that "we expect to honor" the contract already entered into with Dow.

Thyssen-Bornemisza Gets Indian Head

Indian Head Inc. says Thyssen-Bornemisza, of the Netherlands, has received and accepted about 3.69 million Indian Head common shares as a result of its tender offer which expired Monday, giving it 92 per cent ownership of the U.S. textile firm. The Dutch industrial group initially acquired 34 per cent of Indian Head in 1973 and has laid out about \$100 million in this latest offer.

BROWNINVEST

Société Anonyme, 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, R.C. Luxembourg E-921.

Notice is hereby given that the fourth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company will be held at the registered office, 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on Tuesday, 17th September, 1974, at 3.00 p.m., for the following purposes, namely:

1) Receive the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.

2) To decide on the approval of the balance sheet and profit and loss statement for the period ended 31st March, 1974.

3) To discharge the Directors and the Statutory Auditor in respect of their duties and functions for the period ended 31st March, 1974.

4) To proceed to the election of a Director and of the Statutory Auditor.

5) To approve the distribution of a dividend as at the close of business on 17th September, 1974.

6) To transact any other business of an annual general meeting.

Shareholders may vote at the meeting or at any adjournment thereof in person or by proxy.

Holders of bearer shares wishing to vote in person or by authenticated proxy must deposit their shares with one of the banks below not later than 13 noon (Luxembourg time) on 4th September, 1974. (That bank will upon such deposit, issue a ticket of admission and authenticate the form of proxy, if any.) Shareholders and proxyholders will be admitted

American Stock Exchange Trading

You get so much more in the Herald Tribune.

Medley Mark to Hungarian

World Swim Record Set by Hargitay

By Mike D'Antonio
Aug. 20, 1974

ing two more golds today, Angula Franke won the 400-meter freestyle with a European record time of 4:17.82. Teammate Corinna Doerr was second in 4:17.83, with Italy's Novella Colligaris third in 4:22.92.

East Germany's relay squad took the 4-by-100-meter event in 3:52.48, with Kornelia Ender, Franka, Andrea Ede and Andrea Hushner doing the work. The Netherlands was second and France third.

Nikola Pankin of the Soviet Union won the men's 100-meter breaststroke final in 3:08.68 after a close battle with second-place Walter Kusch of West Germany. Kusch finished in 3:08.69, with Britain's David Leigh grabbing the bronze medal with 3:08.71.

After his record show today, Hargitay said, "I am particularly pleased because the last Hungarian who set a world record was Gyorgy Tumpek in 1954 in the 200-meter butterfly. I was pushed to the new world record by my East German rival Christian Lietzmann, who was extremely hard to beat."

Hargitay and Lietzmann were cheered by the crowd for their dramatic battle that was decided only on the last five meters when Hargitay got ahead with his powerful freestyle strokes.

Today's four finals left the East Germans with six gold, six silver and two bronze medals.

The East Germans are next with two firsts and two seconds.

The championships, held in the outdoor Prater swimming pool, were marked by complaints from various television companies about an abundance of advertisement posters around the pool. West German TV stopped transmission for that reason.

"We withdrew...the alcoholic ads," one organizer said. "But we are compensated by long-standing contracts to keep the others."

China Gives In

TEHRAN, Aug. 20 (UPI)—China, today reluctantly agreed to conform with an International Amateur Swimming Federation (FINA) ban on its swimmers in the forthcoming Asian Games here.

China is not affiliated to FINA and the federation's executive committee ruled earlier this month that "in accordance with its ban on FINA members competing against non-members, the Chinese swimmers were ineligible to take part in the games starting on Sept. 1."

The chief of the Chinese national delegation, Chao Cheng-Hung, announced here, today, China's decision to comply with FINA.

Chao, who arrived here today with the second Chinese contingent, said: "Out of respect for the swimming circles of the Asian countries and territories and in particular our host country Iran, and to safeguard the unity of the people and sports circles of Asia, we have decided that our swimming team will not compete in the Asian Games for the time being."

China will be competing in most other sports here.

China Easy Victor in England

England, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Oil millionaire Nelson Hunt watched his favorite China storm to victory in \$100,000 Benson and Hedges Cup race at York

year-old, ridden by Lester and trained by Maurice, powered to the front of the strong field in the to win comfortably from Prince and English Derby Snow Knight.

Ice was worth \$25,500 to King entourage and boosted China's winnings to about \$100,000.

who came over to England to watch the race, said: "I was never worried; he had very well placed a super race. Dabell's exceptionally filly with my acceleration. I always like her. She is my favorite."

He hoped to run Dabell's Washington (D.C.) Imperial, which she won last in the Prix de l'Arc de in Paris.

Dabell's stable made the early running in the 2 1/2-furlong race, his in sixth place. Dabell's hit the front with strings to go, closely followed Queen Elizabeth's Highland Snow Knight. But unable to match Dabell's burst of speed at

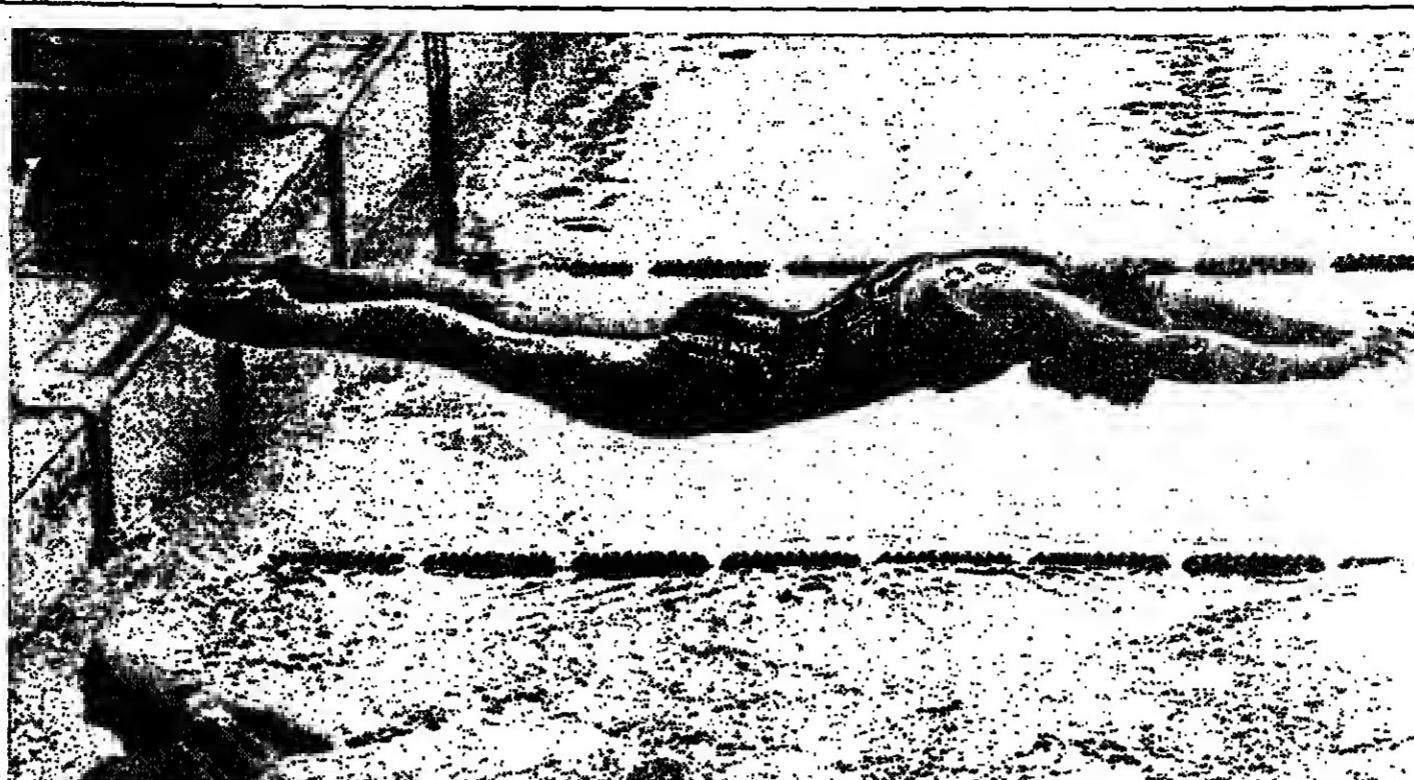
By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Aug. 20 (UPI)—As early as Sept. 1, Poland is due to play the first match of the 1974 European Nations Cup, against Finland, in Helsinki. It is not the most difficult of fixtures; those come later in the competition, in the form of elimination games against the Netherlands and Italy. But the Poles already have a problem: Robert Gadocha, that splendid left-winger who was one of the finest players in the World Cup.

Bayern Munich offered his team, Legia Warsaw, \$200,000 for him, having previously failed to sign his brilliant club mate, the midfield player and captain of Poland, Kazimierz Deyna. This sum is mere chicken feed by today's inflated standards: It was due to be divided between Legia and the Polish Federation. But now Gadocha has been refused permission to leave Poland, and his case will, it is reported, be taken on appeal to the Federation Internationale de Football Associations. What FIFIA can do if the Polish Federation stands firm is—virtually nothing.

Gadocha, if one may be cynical about it, would have been much better advised to have broken camp before the Polish World Cup team left Munich. A two-year suspension, well paid and well looked after by Bayern Munich in the meantime, and then he would probably have been able to resume activity. Honestly, it is not always the best policy.

In Brazil, there is an endless debate raging about the why and wherefore of their failure in the World Cup. Among the reasons being given are the alleged obstinacy of Zagalo, its coach, and the allegedly out-of-date,



United Press International
RELAYING THE VICTORY—East German girl Ulrike Richter takes over from Hannalore Anke in a qualifying heat of 4-by-100 freestyle relay. East Germany came back in the evening to win final, with the Netherlands second.

Reds' Morgan Homers Twice to Lead 15-2 Rout

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20 (UPI)—

Joe Morgan's 16th and 17th home runs, including a grand slam which highlighted a nine-run third inning, led the Cincinnati Reds to a 15-2 rout of the Philadelphia Phillies last night.

Don Gullett, who pitched the first seven innings, picked up

the victory, his fifth against five losses, with 2 2-3 innings of work while Seaver, who went all the time, suffered his eighth loss in 15 decisions despite allowing only eight hits.

Braves 11, Cards 6

At Atlanta, Henry Aaron hit a two-run homer and a sacrifice fly and Marty Perez drove in four runs with two doubles to lead the Braves to an 11-6 victory over St. Louis. Claude Osteen, now 6-10, made his first appearance for the Cardinals since coming from the Houston Astros earlier this month and gave up Aaron's 370th career homer. It was the 14th homer Aaron has hit off Osteen, the leading victim

Rookie southpaw Tom Underwood, making his major league debut, was the victim of Morgan's first career grand slam. The Reds sent 14 batters to the plate in their big inning during which they pounded seven hits and collected four walks.

Dodgers 8, Cubs 7

At Chicago, Los Angeles stopped a six-game losing streak by beating the Cubs, 8-7. Relief ace Mike Marshall hurled six innings of shutout relief, then singled and scored the winning run in the 13th inning.

Cubs' slugger Billy Williams

suffered a gash above his right ankle in the loss and was placed on the 15-day disabled list. A

Cubs spokesman said Williams was trying to beat out an infield hit to first in the 11th inning when he was spiced by Marshall, who was racing to cover first base. Williams leads the Cubs with 15 homers and 64 RBI.

Expos 7, Padres 4

At Montreal, Barry Foote doubled home a run in the second inning and snapped a 3-3 tie with a seventh-inning home run to lead the Expos to a 7-4 victory over San Diego. Montreal added two more runs in the seventh on a run-scoring triple by Tim Foli and a single by Hal Breeden.

Astros 2, Mets 1

At Houston, Milt May, who tied the game with a sacrifice fly in the ninth inning, singled home the winning run with two out in the 11th to give the Astros a 2-1 victory over Tom Seaver and the New York Mets. Greg Gross led off the 11th with a single, moved to second on Roger Metzger's sacrifice and scored easily as Milt May lined a single to left-centerfield.

United Press International
DEFENSE FAILS—Ball gets by Yankee catcher Thurman Munson, who still makes tag—without ball—on Twins' Glenn Borgmann. Play started on grounder to pitcher.

of the slugger among active major league pitchers. Aaron's blast was his 17th of the season.

Lou Brock stole two bases, giving him 84 for the season and putting him fifth on the list of all-time season base stealers.

Giants 5, Pirates 3

At Pittsburgh, Dave Kingman doubled home the go-ahead run in the ninth inning, then scored an insurance run to lead San Francisco to a 5-3 victory over the Pirates as Ron Bryant won his first game since May 31.

Brewers 1, A's 0

At Oakland, Calif., George Scott's second-inning home run and the combined six-hits pitching of Billy Champion and Tom Murphy enabled Milwaukee to defeat Oakland, 1-0.

Angels 1, Tigers 0

At Anaheim, Calif., pinch-hitter Winston Liena's sacrifice fly in the ninth inning scored pinch-runner Mickey Rivers with the only run and gave the Angels a 1-0 victory over Detroit.

Tuesday

Lopes' 3 Homers Help the Dodgers Smash Cubs, 18-3

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (UPI)—

Dave Lopes, hitting safely his first five at-bats, socked three of the Dodgers' six home runs today as Los Angeles routed the Chicago Cubs, 18-3.

The Dodgers mounted the biggest hit and home run total in their 16-year-old Los Angeles history. Their 24 hits eclipsed the previous club record of 20 and their Homer output bettered the previous high of five.

Dodger starter Don Sutton, winless against the Cubs at Wrigley Field in five years, coasted to his 11th victory of the year. He was replaced after seven innings because of the 95-degree temperature.

The first half especially—when both lineups were filled with

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB

Boston 67 54 .534 —

Cleveland 60 57 .512 5

Baltimore 60 56 .510 6 1/2

New York 60 53 .484 6 1/2

Detroit 57 65 .487 10 1/2

Western Division

Oakland 70 33 .569 —

Seattle City 67 46 .529 5

Chicago 60 42 .492 6 1/2

Minnesota 60 43 .483 10

Calif. 49 71 .388 21

Mondays' Results

Minnesota 4, New York 2

St. Louis 1, Detroit 2

Milwaukee 1, Oakland 0

Tuesday's Games

Team at Baltimore, 0.

Chicago at Boston, 0.

Minnesota at New York, 0.

Pittsburgh at California, 0.

Milwaukee at Oakland, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB

St. Louis 56 55 .520 —

Philadelphia 62 60 .500 2 1/2

Pittsburgh 62 60 .500 2 1/2

Montreal 57 62 .476 5

New York 60 49 .471 10 1/2

Chicago 48 75 .386 23 1/2

Tuesday's game not included.

Western Division

Los Angeles 76 46 .523 —

Chicago 74 48 .502 3 1/2

Atlanta 66 57 .500 17 1

San Francisco 62 61 .488 21 1/2

San Francisco 62 61 .488 21 1/2

St. Louis 48 75 .386 23 1/2

Tuesday's game not included.

Los Angeles 8, Chicago 7, 12 innings.

Montreal 6, Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 2.

Atlanta 11, St. Louis 10.

Chicago 10, New York 11, 11 innings.

Chicago 12, Philadelphia 11.

Tuesday's Game

Los Angeles at Chicago, 0.

St. Louis at Atlanta, 0.

Philadelphia at Cincinnati, 0.

New York at Houston, 0.

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (NYT)—

George McGinnis may soon be

a New York Knick?

The Indiana Pacers are trying

to halt the steamroller that

would bring McGinnis, an all-

star ABA forward for the last

three seasons, to New York.

The Indiana Pacers are trying

to sign McGinnis, who has

not played in New York, he prefers

to stay in Indiana.

The Indiana Pacers are trying

to bring one of the American Bas-

ketball Association's most val-

uable properties to New York. Ap-

parently, only the law courts

stand in the way of it happening

before the start of the National Basketball Association season in October.

